Department of Labor

MTS Financial Management Indicators

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Data Updated Through November, 2008

What does it measure?

Welcome to the Metric Tracking System (MTS). MTS is a performance measurement system that captures key financial management indicators across the Federal Government. The tool's intent is to provide government managers, Congress, and other stakeholders information to assess the financial management health of the Federal Government as a whole and for each individual agency. Tracking performance on indicators helps to guide financial management reforms and targets resources to areas where better stewardship is needed.

How are we doing?

The CFO Council will use this space to summarize trends in the financial indicators. The summary will include progress, trends, and corrective actions (when applicable).

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1. Fund Balance with Treasury (Net)

What does it measure?

Identifies the difference between the fund balance reported in Treasury reports and the agency fund balance with Treasury recorded in its general ledger on a net basis.

Why is it important?

Smaller reconciliation differences translate to greater integrity of financial reports and budget results.

Goals

Green – fully successful <= 2%

Yellow – minimally successful > 2% - <= 10%

Red – unsuccessful > 10%

Status

G   Nov, 08: 0.0000%

Month	Net Amount Reconciled (Billions)	Net Amount Unreconciled (Billions)	Treasury Cash Balance (Billions)	Net Percent Unreconciled To Total
Nov 08	$10.4	$0.000	$10.4	0.0000%
Oct 08	$11.0	$0.000	$11.0	0.0000%
Sep 08	$9.5	$0.000	$9.5	0.0000%
Aug 08	$10.6	$0.000	$10.6	0.0000%
Jul 08	$11.6	$0.000	$11.6	0.0000%
Jun 08	$12.6	$0.000	$12.6	0.0000%
May 08	$13.6	$0.000	$13.6	0.0000%
Apr 08	$14.6	$0.000	$14.6	0.0000%
Mar 08	$15.4	$0.000	$15.4	0.0000%
Feb 08	$15.6	$0.000	$15.6	0.0000%
Jan 08	$16.5	$0.000	$16.5	0.0000%
Dec 07	$9.8	$0.000	$9.8	0.0000%
Nov 07	$10.5	$0.000	$10.5	0.0000%

Net Percent Unreconciled to Total
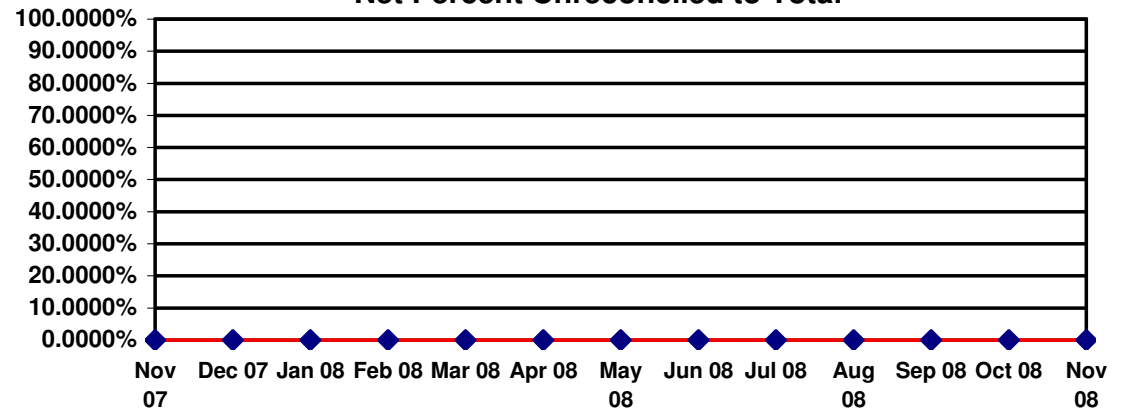
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2. Amount in Suspense (Absolute) Greater than 60 Days Old

What does it measure?

The timeliness of clearing and reconciling suspense accounts. This metric is reported quarterly. Only the 3875 Suspense Account is measured. The 3880 and 3885 measures are shown for contextual information only.

(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes)

Why is it important?

Prompt clearance of amounts in suspense translates to greater integrity of balances. Timely reconciliation supports clean audits and makes financial information more accurate.

Goals

Green – fully successful <= 5%

Yellow – minimally successful > 5% - <= 15%

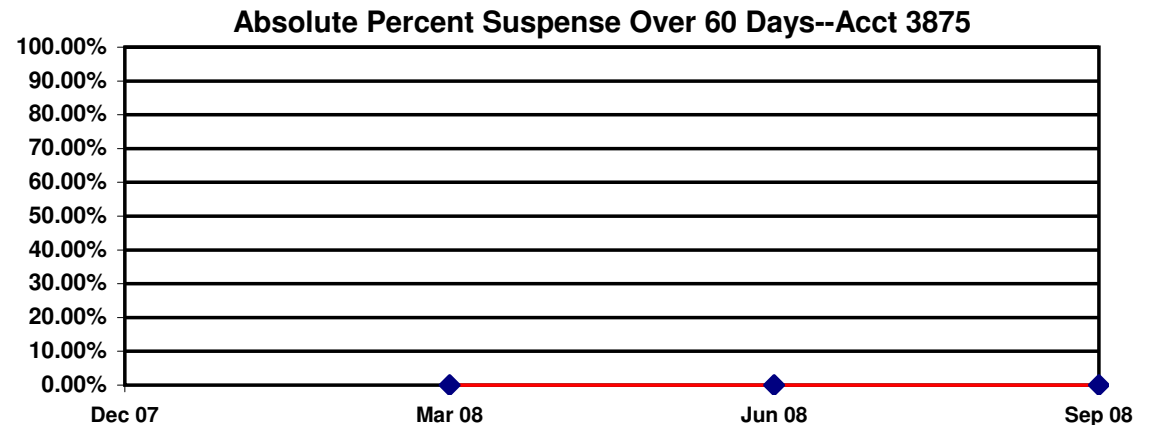Red – unsuccessful > 15%

Status

G   Sep, 08: 0.00%

Month	Amt. Over 60 Days 3885 (for context) (Millions)	Amt. Over 60 Days 3880 (for context) (Millions)	Amount Over 60 Days 3875 (Millions)	Percent Over 60 Days 3875
Sep 08	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	0.00%
Jun 08	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	0.00%
Mar 08	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	0.00%

Absolute Percent Suspense Over 60 Days--Acct 3875

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3. Delinquent Accounts Receivable from Public Over 180 days

What does it measure?

The success in reducing or eliminating delinquent accounts receivable from the public. This metric is reported quarterly.

Why is it important?

It shows how well the agency actively collects debt. Actively collecting debt improves management accountability, reduces Treasury borrowing, and increases accuracy in reporting.

Goals

Green – fully successful <= 10%

Yellow – minimally successful > 10% - <= 20%
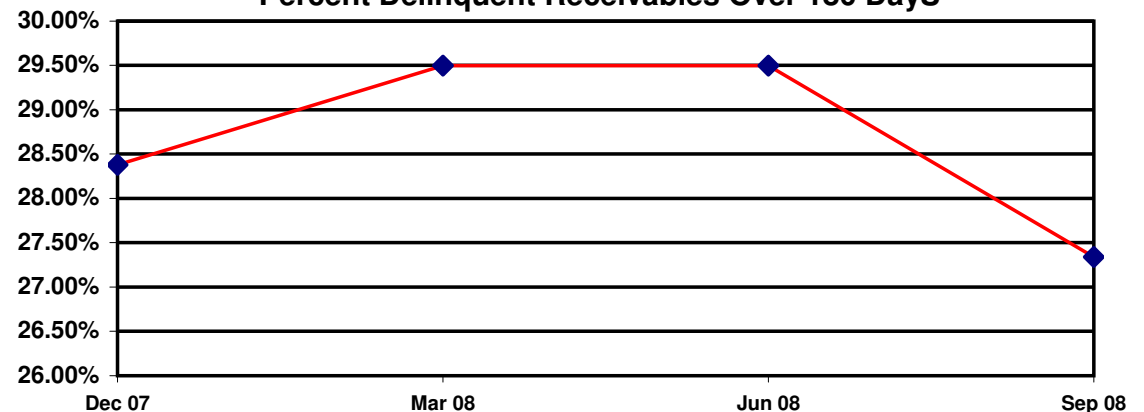
Red – unsuccessful > 20%

Status

R   Sep, 08: 27.34%

Month	Delinquent Receivables Over 180 Days (Millions)	Total Receivables (Millions)	Percent Delinquent Receivables Over 180 Days
Sep 08	$50.26	$183.83	27.34%
Jun 08	$55.29	$187.37	29.50%
Mar 08	$55.29	$187.37	29.50%
Dec 07	$49.98	$176.10	28.38%

Percent Delinquent Receivables Over 180 Days

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4. Electronic Payments

What does it measure?

The number of electronic payments measures the extent to which vendors are paid electronically.

Why is it important?

A high use of electronic funds transfer saves money, reduces paperwork, and improves cash management.

Goals

Green – fully successful >= 96%

Yellow – minimally successful >= 90% - < 96%

Red – unsuccessful < 90%

Status

(G)   Nov, 08: 98.97%

Month	Total Payments (Thousands)	Electronic Payments (Thousands)	Percent Electronic Payments to Total Payments
Nov 08	10.630	10.521	98.97%
Oct 08	14.280	14.201	99.45%
Sep 08	13.320	13.231	99.33%
Aug 08	12.720	12.591	98.99%
Jul 08	13.730	13.641	99.35%
Jun 08	12.860	12.781	99.39%
May 08	14.020	13.931	99.37%
Apr 08	13.140	13.011	99.02%
Mar 08	11.970	11.871	99.17%
Feb 08	12.200	12.101	99.19%
Jan 08	11.070	10.951	98.93%
Dec 07	12.008	11.822	98.45%
Nov 07	14.920	14.691	98.47%

Percent Electronic Payments to Total Payments
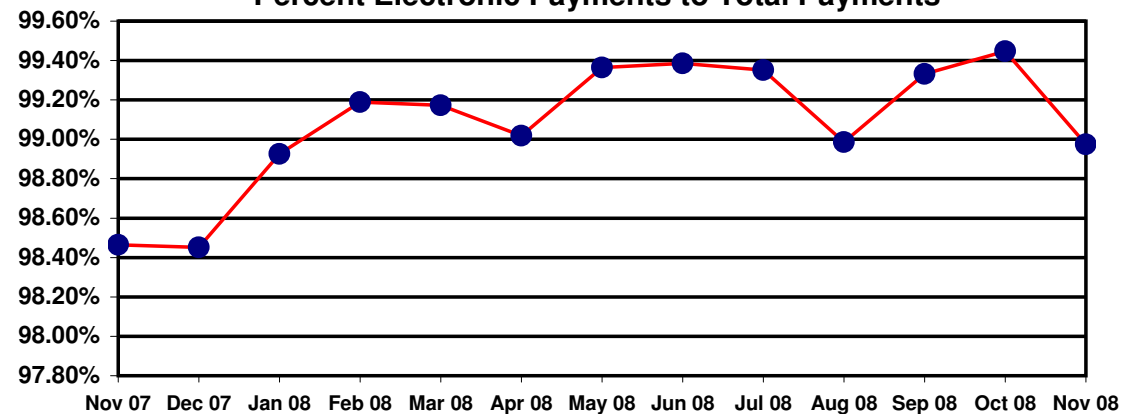
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5a. Percent Invoices Paid on Time

What does it measure?

How many invoices are paid on time in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act (PPA). The percentage of the dollar value of those invoices paid on time is also displayed, for contextual information.

(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes)

Why is it important?

Timely payment reduces interest charges and reflects a high degree of accountability and integrity.

Month	Percent $ Value of Invoices Paid on Time	Percent Invoices Paid on Time (# of Invoices)
Nov 08	95.11%	96.99%
Oct 08	93.49%	97.41%
Sep 08	93.33%	98.04%
Aug 08	96.17%	99.68%
Jul 08	91.01%	98.32%
Jun 08	94.60%	97.90%
May 08	97.08%	98.43%
Apr 08	94.65%	98.32%
Mar 08	97.88%	97.41%
Feb 08	95.51%	96.80%
Jan 08	89.10%	95.40%
Dec 07	96.25%	97.48%
Nov 07	91.87%	96.86%

Goals

Green – fully successful >= 98%

Yellow – minimally successful >= 97% - < 98%

Red – unsuccessful < 97%

Status

R   Nov, 08: 96.99%

Percent Invoices Paid on Time (# of Invoices)
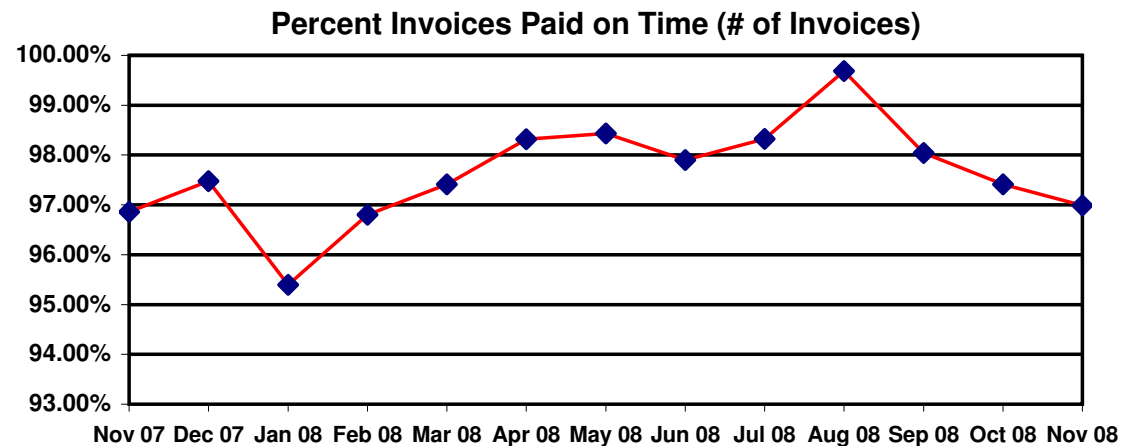
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5b. Interest Penalties Paid

What does it measure?

The effect of late payments in the amount of interest penalties paid relative to the total dollars of invoices paid. The metric amount represents dollars of interest paid per $1million in total payments.

(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes)

Why is it important?

Smaller amounts of interest paid shows that an agency is paying its bills in a timely manner in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act. Not having to pay interest saves agencies money and allows funds to be used for their intended purpose.

Goals

Green – fully successful <= $200

Yellow – minimally successful > $200 - <= $300

Red – unsuccessful > $300

Status

G   Nov, 08: $106.54

Month	Interest Paid (Thousands)	Total Amount Paid Subj. To PPA (Millions)	Dollars of Interest per Million Subj. To PPA
Nov 08	$14.980	$140.6	$106.54
Oct 08	$28.970	$158.0	$183.33
Sep 08	$28.470	$162.9	$174.77
Aug 08	$8.560	$134.1	$63.85
Jul 08	$22.300	$166.7	$133.76
Jun 08	$9.130	$152.0	$60.07
May 08	$18.750	$156.2	$120.05
Apr 08	$26.140	$141.7	$184.54
Mar 08	$16.790	$164.9	$101.80
Feb 08	$17.290	$138.3	$125.00
Jan 08	$29.170	$150.2	$194.17
Dec 07	$24.987	$171.5	$145.69
Nov 07	$16.840	$137.4	$122.57

Dollars of Interest Penalties Paid per Million Subject to PPA
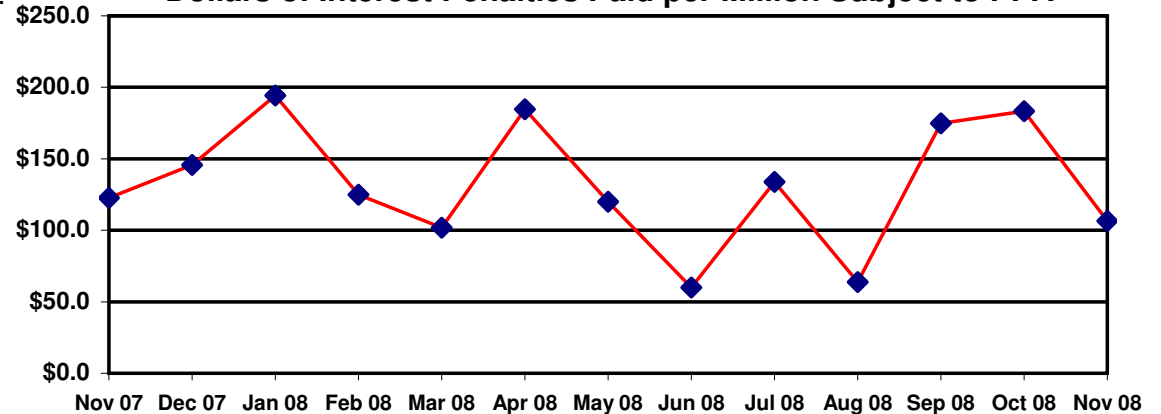
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6a. Travel Card Delinquency Rates
Individually Billed Account (IBA)

What does it measure?

The percent of travel card balances outstanding over 61 days for Individually Billed Accounts (IBA).

Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding travel card balances helps increase rebates to agencies.

Month	IBA Balance (Millions)	IBA Rate Percent
Nov 08	$0.023	0.73%
Oct 08	$0.043	1.39%
Sep 08	$0.031	1.03%
Aug 08	$0.026	0.87%
Jul 08	$0.029	1.02%
Jun 08	$0.025	0.98%
May 08	$0.028	1.20%
Apr 08	$0.030	1.29%
Mar 08	$0.037	1.43%
Feb 08	$0.036	1.22%
Jan 08	$0.035	1.08%
Dec 07	$0.036	1.08%
Nov 07	$0.032	0.98%

Goals (IBA)

Green – fully successful <= 2%

Yellow – minimally successful > 2% - <= 4%

Red – unsuccessful > 4%

Status

G   Nov, 08: 0.73%

Individually Billed Travel Card Delinquency Rate
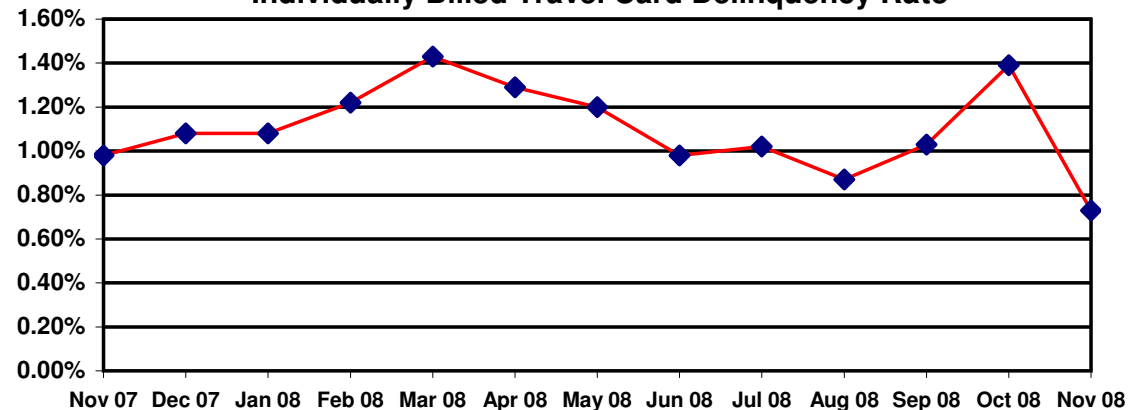
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6b. Travel Card Delinquency Rates
Centrally Billed Account (CBA)

What does it measure?

The percent of travel card balances outstanding over 61 days for Centrally Billed Accounts (CBA).

Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding travel card balances helps increase rebates to agencies.

Month	CBA Balance (Millions)	CBA Rate Percent
Nov 08	$0.005	0.26%
Oct 08	$0.009	0.39%
Sep 08	$0.000	0.02%
Aug 08	$0.000	0.01%
Jul 08	$0.000	0.00%
Jun 08	$0.000	0.00%
May 08	$0.000	0.00%
Apr 08	$0.000	0.00%
Mar 08	$0.000	0.00%
Feb 08	$0.000	0.00%
Jan 08	$0.000	0.00%
Dec 07	$0.000	0.00%
Nov 07	$0.000	0.00%

Goals (CBA)

Green – fully successful = 0%

Yellow – minimally successful > 0% - <= 1.5%

Red – unsuccessful > 1.5%

Status

(**Y**) Nov, 08: 0.26%

Centrally Billed Travel Card Delinquency Rate

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6c. Purchase Card Delinquency Rates

What does it measure?

The percent of purchase card balances outstanding over 61 days.

Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding purchase card balances helps increase rebates to agencies and reduces interest payments.

Goals

Green – fully successful = 0%
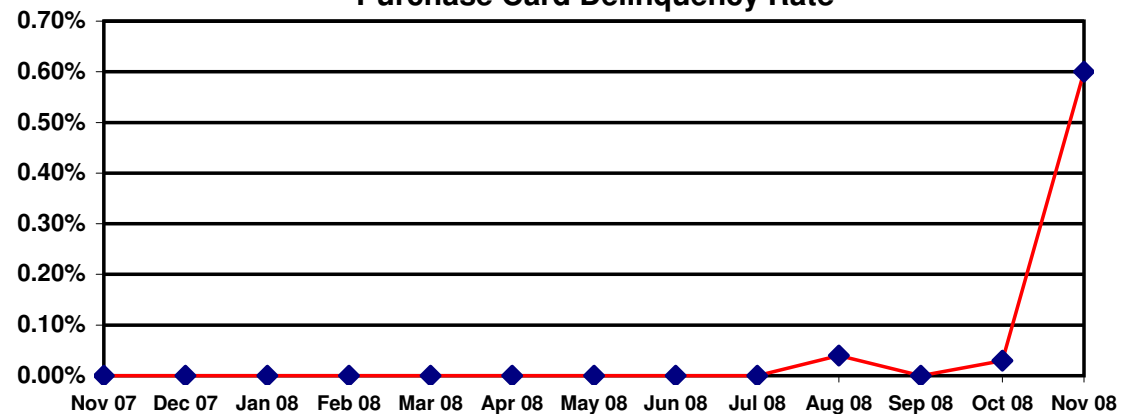
Yellow – minimally successful > 0% - <= 1.5%

Red – unsuccessful > 1.5%

Status

(**Y**)   Nov, 08: 0.60%

Month	Balance (Millions)	Rate Percent
Nov 08	$0.012	0.60%
Oct 08	$0.001	0.03%
Sep 08	$0.000	0.00%
Aug 08	$0.001	0.04%
Jul 08	$0.000	0.00%
Jun 08	$0.000	0.00%
May 08	$0.000	0.00%
Apr 08	$0.000	0.00%
Mar 08	$0.000	0.00%
Feb 08	$0.000	0.00%
Jan 08	$0.000	0.00%
Dec 07	$0.000	0.00%
Nov 07	$0.000	0.00%

Purchase Card Delinquency Rate

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MTS Financial Management Indicators

How are we doing?

Federal agencies are owed debts from a variety of individuals and entities. A few examples of debt are loan repayments, duplicate or erroneous grant or entitlement payments, as well as fines or penalties and other debts. These debts total billions of dollars government-wide. Improving the management of these debts – especially improved performance in the collection of outstanding debts – is important to ensuring that taxpayer dollars are spent wisely and efficiently.

Indicator 3, Delinquent Accounts Receivable from the Public, of the Metric Tracking System (MTS) reports on public debt that has been delinquent for more than 180 days. According to the metric goals, agencies have a way to go to meet the Green standard. What the data doesn't show, however, is why some agencies are reporting more delinquent debt than others. For example, some agencies: (1) have a high percentage of debt in litigation; (2) are attempting to collect from bankrupt debtors; or (3) are collecting debt at guaranteed lenders. Each of these efforts often takes considerable time to resolve.

Agencies are diligently working to reduce the amount of delinquent debt in this category by improving the screening of potential borrowers and improving internal agency collection practices. In the case of credit programs, improvements are also being made in litigating the debt at the Department of Justice, and transferring the debt to the Department of the Treasury for cross-servicing and administrative offset opportunities.